

Peres attacks deal to sell Syria French-built missiles

BONN, Feb. 8 (R). — Israel's former Defence Minister Shimon Peres today strongly criticised the supply of French-built anti-tank missiles to Syria, saying it heightened the danger of war in the Middle East. Mr. Peres told a news conference here that Syria already received considerable arms from the Soviet Union, and the air forces of Syria and Iraq were now bigger than those of France and Britain combined. "To give more arms to countries of a belligerent nature is a mistake and a very regrettable one," he said. "We think it augments the danger of war."

JORDAN TIMES

An Independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

STUDIO GARO
Owner: GEORGE KEZIZIAN
Is proud to announce to his clients the reopening of his studio with modernised equipment after redecoration.
• Colour photography and developing
• Sales of all kinds of cameras and films
Amman, opposite the post office
Basman Street tel. 73979

Volume 3, Number 573

AMMAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1978 — RABIE AWAL 1, 1398

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Chamoun's H.Q. under attack in Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 8 (R). — Syrian troops tried to storm the headquarters of the Syrian National Liberal Party (NLP) tonight as fighting spread from the outskirts of the capital to the heart of the Christian dominated east Beirut, an NLP spokesman said.

He said five Syrians were killed. The spokesman said the Syrian troops attacked the party headquarters in Ashrafieh district in the afternoon, using machineguns and light automatic weapons.

"They attacked us for three hours," the spokesman said. "Five Syrian troops were killed. We had one dead. After we agreed on a ceasefire, they withdrew only to attack again."

Automatic weapons fire could be heard over the telephone as the spokesman gave his account of the action. He said two bullets ploughed into the office of NLP Chairman Camille Chamoun.

He was Lebanese President during the 1958 Civil War which ended with the deployment of United States marines in Beirut.

"But President Chamoun is unhurt. Nothing happened to him," the spokesman said. Rightwing sources said fighting also flared near the museum, on the east side of what was known as "the Green line" during the later 1975-76 civil war. No details were immediately available.

Residents reported that the rattle of machineguns echoed through the deserted streets of the Christian district of Sion Al Fil, on the former front line, an invisible line still splitting Beirut into a Moslem dominated western half and a predominantly Christian east.

Mortars rockets used Today's clashes appeared to push war-shattered Beirut towards an all-out confrontation between Syria and the Lebanese right.

Witnesses said artillery, mortars and rockets were used in fighting today between Lebanese army units and Syrian troops in the East Beirut suburb of Fayadiyeh.

No reliable casualty figures were available but the fighting was reported to be heavier than yesterday's battle in the same area.

Rightwing sources put the death toll yesterday at 22 killed — 20 of them Syrians — and 33 wounded.

Jordan remembers



AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — Jordan will tomorrow observe the first anniversary of the death of the late Queen Alya who died in a helicopter crash while returning from an inspection tour of the Tafleh hospital.

To commemorate the late Queen and her services in the social and humanitarian fields, a Jordanian national institution was founded called the "Queen Alya Fund for Social Work".

It was the idea of the late Queen during her life to establish such an institution to promote social services on scientific and effective methods, and on a voluntary basis.

His Majesty King Hussein is the honorary president of the

Fund, and Her Highness Princess Basma is chairman of the fund's board of trustees.

In a message to Princess Basma released today the King expressed appreciation of her constant efforts in the social service field and wished further progress for the institution.

In tribute to the late Queen prayers for her soul will be read in places of worship throughout the Kingdom. In the evening a memorial religious ceremony will take place in the Royal Raghadan palace and be concluded with reading from the holy Quran.

Queen Alya — a tribute: Page 2.

Syrians vote to give Assad another 7 years

DAMASCUS, Feb. 8 (R). — Syrians voted in a referendum today to endorse a second seven-year term for President Hafez Assad, who pledged to continue opposing Egypt's present bid for a Middle East peace deal.

Casting his own vote, Mr. Assad told reporters the peace initiative by President Sadat was "not in the interest of the Arab nation."

"What is wrongly based cannot but be wrong," said Mr. Assad, whose first term as president ends on March 13. More than four million people were eligible to vote in the referendum today. Polling began at 7 a.m. and booths will be open for 12 hours.

President Assad stands unopposed. He was cheered by people who danced in the main squares of the capital.

Official results of the referendum are expected to be announced tomorrow at a news conference by Brigadier Adnan Dabbagh, the interior minister. The minister said yesterday the referendum is not merely to renew President Assad's term but a move "imposed by the battle of confrontation waged by the Arab masses against surrender and defeatism."

restore a modicum of peace to Lebanon, and Arab states eventually gave him their blessing.

Now the tables are turned. The Palestinians and Syrians have reached a political detente, largely to counter Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative, which they believe sells out the Arab cause to Israel.

Helpless government The Lebanese government, headed by a Christian president and Moslem prime minister, is helpless because it has no power or proven popular base. The government of President Elias Sarkis was handicapped by Syria as the war was winding down and when a legitimate public referendum would have been impossible.

Sarkis had hoped the army, which dissolved into sectarian factions during the war, could be rebuilt and serve as an integrated Moslem-Christian force loyal to the government. The new Lebanese army, he had hoped, could then take over most of the peacekeeping functions from the Syrians enroute to a full national reconciliation.

The clashes at Fayadiyeh barracks, demonstrating a "Christian first" mentality in the army, seriously jeopardizes this plan.

Christian warlords, who maintain private armed forces believed capable of mustering more than 10,000 trained fighters, have recently been suggesting that the Syrians let the Lebanese army take over the peacekeeping role. The Lebanese Moslems and Palestinians naturally object.

The Syrians, who want to keep the Palestinian movement here under control, have indicated no intention of leaving in the foreseeable future.

"The peace process, led by our comrade and leader Hafez Assad, will continue and we will allow no one to block it," Syria's Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas said after Tuesday's outbreak.

U.S. condemns Israeli settlements while Sadat lobbies for arms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Agencies). — The Carter administration, in a clash with Israel, has sharply criticized new settlements in occupied Arab territory — settlements Egypt says must be dismantled if there is to be peace. While President Anwar Sadat lobbied on Capitol Hill for U.S. weapons, the State Department issued a chronology of the January messages from President Carter to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, calling the settlements illegal and an obstacle to negotiations.

Underscoring the urgency, one was sent directly by Carter from Air Force One on Jan. 8 as he wound up a seven-day overseas trip. He also wrote a letter to Mr. Begin on Jan. 10 and sent a brief message to him on Jan. 27 after militant Orthodox Jews announced plans to expand an archaeological site at Shiloh.

Sadat had demanded the dismantling of the score of settlements in Sinai and accused Israel of violating Arab sovereignty. "The government is leading the unholy march of the lawbreakers," he said in a speech on Monday.

As relations with Washington grow strained, Israeli officials have persistently denied

promising Carter that there would be no new settlements on the land captured from the Arabs in the six-day war of 1967. U.S. officials said the administration's response to the Israeli actions would continue to be as restrained as possible. Israel had not been willing to face up to what had to be a difficult decision for them, the officials added.

Although Israeli officials here said assurances had been given that only military settlements would be established, a senior U.S. official said here: "We are against all settlements, civilian and military."

The chronology of messages

from President Carter was issued Tuesday after newspaper columnist Joseph Kraft claimed the administration had "raised no great protest" about new settlements. It said President Carter had sent "a strong reply to Premier Begin the day after U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis was informed of the plans."

"It's incorrect to say the United States did not react strongly and immediately," White House spokesman Jody Powell told reporters.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today his government was "living up to every word" it promised the United States concerning the establishment of settlements in occupied territories.

Mr. Dayan who arrived in the U.S. last night for a week of speaking engagements, added that the Israeli government had fulfilled its pledge — which he himself had made — not to set up any new settlements for the 12-month period from last October, except within existing army camps.

In a reaction to President Sadat's appeals to the U.S. for arms Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today in Geneva that any U.S. sale of sophisticated fighter planes to Egypt would "feed the threat"

to stability in the Middle East. But he told a press conference at the start of a fund-raising visit that he had reason to believe that the peace-making process would go on between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Begin dismissed rumours of a possible meeting in Geneva with President Sadat, who is due to visit European capitals after his current mission to the United States.

The issue could face Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan with questions on a 10-day U.S. tour which began with his arrival in New York last night.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (second from left) talks with members of the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus at Blair House in Washington on Tuesday. (AP wirephoto)

U.S. statement issued

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (R). — The White House said today in a statement issued after the two presidents completed talks on the Middle East that a settlement must be based on an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory in return for secure and recognised borders.

The White House said President Carter had reaffirmed to President Sadat the broad principles underlying U.S. participation in the search for peace.

It listed these principles as follows:

-- The U.S. will remain faithful to its historic commitments to the security of Israel and the right of every Middle East state to live in peace with

thin secure and recognised boundaries.

-- A Middle East peace was of the highest importance for American policy and President Carter would spare no effort to help to achieve it.

-- A peace settlement must go beyond the mere termination of belligerency and must provide for the establishment of normal relations between Israel and each of its neighbours.

-- A settlement must be based on all the principles of United Nations Resolution 242, including an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory.

There can be no just and lasting peace without a resolution of the Palestinian problem.

MOGADISHU, Feb. 8 (R). — Backed by Russians and Cubans, Ethiopia has now swung firmly onto the offensive in the Horn of Africa war, compelling Somali forces to retreat and sending its jets in new raids across Somalia's own frontier, officials said today.

Somali officials quoted by the government news agency in Mogadishu said four Ethiopian jets strafed the port of Berbera, on the Gulf of Aden approach to the Red Sea.

The raids are seen as part of an Ethiopian counter offensive to throw Somali forces out of the disputed Ogaden region, which they stormed when war broke out six months ago.

On the ground, where the front line is located far inside the disputed Ogaden in Ethiopia's Amhar Mountains, Somali forces reported being forced to pull back in "tactical" withdrawals.

These were under savage bombardment by big guns, jets, tanks, and deadly Soviet-made Katyusha or "Stalin organ" multiple rocket launchers.

The Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) said today that Russian and Cuban personnel were leading the two-pronged Ethiopian ground offensive.

It said 43 Ethiopian tanks were destroyed in savage fighting north of the rail town of Dire Dawa. The tanks were part of big Soviet arms consignments to Ethiopia's Marxist military rulers.

Somalia says the Soviet-backed Ethiopian offensive, aided by Cubans, aims to drive north from Dire Dawa and east from another mountain town, Harar.

It would try to throw Somali forces out of the Ogaden then roll on across the frontier to occupy a vital 320 kms. strip of Somalia's coastline, around Berbera and along the Gulf of Aden.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Menachem Begin affirmed today that Israel was supplying Ethiopia with arms.

"I can only confirm what the foreign minister said," Mr. Begin told reporters, referring to Israel's Moshe Dayan who disclosed the arms link on Monday.

Answering questions before flying to Geneva for private meetings with Jewish leaders, Mr. Begin said Israel was keeping the United States informed of its ties with Ethiopia.

Reports from Washington said U.S. officials were surprised by Israel's disclosure, since it appears at odds with America's moral support for Ethiopia's adversary Somalia.

The State Department on Tuesday warned all parties, including Egypt and Israel, against intervening in the war in the Horn of Africa.

In background briefings, Israeli officials sought to explain the apparent clash of U.S. and Israeli interests by saying Israeli involvement in Ethiopia aimed to keep a door open for

the West into Addis-Ababa. The officials insisted Israel's aid was limited mainly to auxiliary equipment like sleeping bags and ammunition belts.

Somali's President Siad Barre last night conferred with an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) delegation which travelled from Addis Ababa to Mogadishu in an attempt to mediate in the seven months war.

Information ministry officials said the President talked with Brigadier Joseph Garba, Nigerian Foreign Affairs Commissioner, who heads the mediation committee.

Brigadier Garba indicated yesterday that Ethiopian leader Lieut-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam had asked for at least a partial withdrawal from Ethiopian territory by the Somalis if peace talks are to start.

Brigadier Garba flew home today, telling reporters that President Siad Barre was mainly concerned to safeguard the "national aspirations of ethnic Somalis in the Ogaden."

He said the Somali leader was anxious to cooperate to find a "just peace."

North Yemen wants an urgent conference of Red Sea Arab coastal states to discuss the security of the region threatened by the conflict in the Horn of Africa, North Yemen Foreign Minister Abdullah Al Asnag said in Abu Dhabi today.

He was quoted by the government news agency there as saying North Yemen was deeply concerned about the situation in the Horn of Africa where, he said, Somalia's land was under attack.

Sadat will sign with Israel, says Syria's Khaddam

KUWAIT, Feb. 8 (R). — Syria is convinced that President Sadat will eventually sign a peace agreement giving Israel all it wants, Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam was quoted as saying here today.

Mr. Khaddam who delivered a message today from Syrian President Hafez Assad to the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, said that President Sadat had "placed himself in a position where he can only say 'yes'."

In an interview with the newspaper Al Rai Al A'am, Mr. Khaddam said it might take months before "this miserable end" is reached.

Recent clashes deter prospect for Lebanese army to replace Syrians as peacekeepers

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Feb. 8 (AP). — Clashes between Syrian and Lebanese Army units in Beirut represent the most serious risk so far to the shaky peace that has presided over this troubled country since the end of the civil war 15 months ago.

Although Lebanon has been plagued with sporadic urban violence and warfare in the south throughout the postwar period, the latest confrontation of armies returns the country to the brink of chaos.

The job of maintaining peace has been up to the predominantly Syrian Arab Deterrent Force of 30,000 men, stationed here under pan-Arab sponsorship. Now, the Syrians themselves are embroiled in battle, leaving only a handful of soldiers from Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates to keep order in the capital.

The new fighting is basically a confrontation between the Syrians and Lebanese Christians, rather than the Lebanese government, which has been scrambling to restore order. The Lebanese army unit at Fayadiyeh, where the gun battles centered, is manned almost totally by former militiamen who served with Christian armies against Moslem leftists during the civil war.

Christian irritation

Lately, the Christians have been irritated by what they consider to be particularly harsh security measures and arrogance from Syrian peacekeepers in the East Beirut community.

The army battle began because the Lebanese soldiers objected to a new peacekeeping checkpoint in front of the compound.

The Christian-Syrian blow-up is ironic, because the Syrians entered Lebanon in the spring of 1976 on the side of the Christian forces, who were rapidly losing ground to the Palestinians and their leftist allies.

Syrian President Hafez Assad took the decision to send troops to Lebanon at great political risk. But he proved he could

Israelis prepare to move into new W. Bank settlement, says radio

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 8 (AP). — Jewish settlers are preparing to move into one of three new West Bank settlements approved last month by the government, the Israeli state radio reported Wednesday.

The broadcast report said mobile homes were being moved to Tel Haris, about 15 kms. inside the occupation zone on the West Bank.

A spokesman for the settlers said the group has permission to move in soon, but he said no date had been fixed.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Haaretz said that bulldozers had stopped preparing the ground for buildings near the settlements in the Rafah salient, in the Northeast Sinai. The report said this was apparently a concession to the Americans.

45 Palestinians arrested

A military communique issued in Tel Aviv on Tuesday said Israeli occupation forces have arrested 45 Palestinians from the occupied West Bank for suspected terrorist activities, a military communique said Tuesday.

The Arabs were organized in seven underground cells in the Nablus and Jerusalem districts the communique claimed, and were accused of planting several bombs in Israel.

JORDAN TIMES

Editor: RAMI G. KHOURI
Managing Editor: JENAB TUTUNJI
Deputy Managing Editor: RASSAM BISHUTI
Editorial Staff: ALAN MARTINY
Board of Directors: JUMA'A HAMAD, RAJA ELISSA, MOHAMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL KAYED
Responsible Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan
Telephones: 67171-2-3-4
Telex: 1497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

Humbly, a novel suggestion...

We are not often in the business of suggesting to the government how to run its affairs, but we do have a suggestion that we think is novel, sensible and urgent. As always, when it comes to our suggestions, the subject is local traffic chaos. Our suggestion is simply that the traffic department contract out to private enterprise the task of enforcing traffic laws and imposing and collecting traffic fines. For example, the traffic department would make an arrangement with three private companies to enforce traffic laws in the areas of no-parking, speeding and, our old favourite, entering the traffic circles. The private companies would be given, say, 40 per cent of the fines that are collected, with a bonus of an additional 50 per cent of all fines over a certain amount (say, over JD 800 per day in total revenues from fines).

This system does several good things that are not now being done. First, it provides an incentive for traffic regulations to be enforced. Second, it relieves the hard-pressed traffic department of some routine duties, allowing it to concentrate on the most important of its tasks, such as traffic education. Third, it surely increases the amount of revenues coming into the government from traffic fines. And fourth, and most important, it starts showing drivers in Jordan that the government is serious about enforcing traffic regulations, something that is not so obvious now, thereby making driving safer for all.

There are certainly many people who would take up the opportunity to make some good money in this manner, and the government should think seriously about allowing private enterprise to do a job more efficiently, and at lower cost, than the government itself can do the job.

We make this suggestion in all seriousness, and we would be interested in hearing any reasons why a trial run should not be gotten under way.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI, on Wednesday, said it has to be admitted that peace efforts have reached deadlock after the United States cleared the ambiguity about its ability to influence Israel. Still, neither the U.S. nor Egypt want to admit that it is Israeli intransigence which has caused the peace talks to founder and they do not want to admit that the talks have indeed failed.

AL DUSTOUR said President Sadat has warned, for the first time, that he will put an end to his peace initiative if no serious talks are held soon. Even though he did not explain how he thinks serious talks could be held the possibility of the final collapse of his initiative must now be taken into consideration. As long as Israel is intransigent the peace effort stands more chance of collapse than otherwise. Hence, a joint Arab standpoint must now be prepared to face up to the next stage whereby past differences can be overcome and a strong unity be built.

LOST DOG

Pure black labrador, lost in the vicinity of
Jabal Amman, near First Circle.

Answers to name of "Antar", and has tags with owner's name and telephone. If seen or found, please call 24788 or any police station.

FOR YOUR GRACIOUS LIVING

HAYEK CARPETS

ORIENTAL - EUROPEAN - WALL TO WALL

RAINBOW STR.

JABAL AMMAN

HAYEK BLDG.

PHONE 24786

ALSO AT

BASMAN STR.

DOWNTOWN

PHONE 22716

Prince Hassan inspects police departments

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan today visited the Public Security Department and listened to an account from Director of Public Security Maj.-Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat about the department's accomplishments last year and the services it carries out in various fields. The Crown Prince was also briefed on the department's budget for the present year, progress in the new reformatory and rehabilitation centre, and a plan for developing the Royal Police College.

Continuing his tour, the Crown Prince, accompanied by Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar and Maj.-Gen. Arabiyat, inspected the Royal Police College which is to be linked academically with the University of Jordan.

At the college His Highness

opened the first course for university graduate cadets which he described as "embodying the meeting between the concepts of science and security."



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan is briefed by the Director of the Royal Police College during his visit to the college on Wednesday.

Algiers summit support for Syria strengthens Jordan, says Badran

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran said here today that the most important outcome of the Algiers Arab summit conference was the decision to extend greater support to Syria in its confrontation with the Israeli expansionist policy.

Asked by the Jordan News Agency to comment on the results of the conference, the prime minister said that support given to Syria strengthens Jordan's steadfastness as this country shoulders the same national commitments in confronting Zionist Expansionist designs.

Any assistance or support to Syria, he added, strengthens the confrontation countries; and this is the right and constructive course to follow to enable the Arab nation to recover its usurped rights and defend its territory.

Salt training college has mixed success

Salt Teachers Training College is now a little less than two years old. The head of the college, Mohammad Ibrahim Diab Helalsheh, discussed with Fawzia Mai the aims of the college and the problems of teachers in Jordan.

One of the fine new teachers training colleges built all over the country under the 1972-5 Three Year Development Plan Salt's Teachers Training College had its first stone laid down in the beginning of 1973 and began operating in 1975.

Located on a hilltop near Salt, it commands a fine view of the Hashimiya Palace.

Plans are under way for the addition of a "pre-fab" gymnasium and a special building for Fine Arts to the already extensive campus.

Another cafeteria is also planned so men and women can dine separately in order to "cause less trouble", according to Mr. Helalsheh. The campus boasts a number of outdoor sports grounds.

The college was built to accommodate 700 but the present student population is 1,000. And next year, there will be even more.

Students apply for admission to the college after they complete their secondary education and pass their tawjihi examinations. A certain number of seats have been allocated to each district such as Ma'an, Karak, and Balqa. The original idea was to select only the best students. Unfortunately, only students with low tawjihi grades apply for a seat at the college.

The problem is actually twofold: the applicants are, first, mainly low standard students, and second, women rather than men.

According to Mr. Helalsheh, the present ratio of women to men is about two to one. And the difference keeps increasing every year.

The reason for this is quite simple. Boys graduating from secondary school have the choice between the army, the polytechnics, the universities or going abroad.

After this triage, only the leftover boys apply for teaching.

ers training colleges.

On the contrary, girls consider teaching the ideal profession.

Therefore, those who cannot enter university apply for teachers training colleges or nursing colleges. Studying abroad is usually out of question for them.

In an attempt to palliate the problem, Mr. Helalsheh has recently suggested to the Ministry of Education to convert the mixed college at Salt into a women's college. The men would then be concentrated in the colleges at Amman and Hauran.

According to an agreement with the Ministry of Education, students coming from Nationalist China to study Arabic in Jordan are all sent to Salt Teachers Training College. There are now four Chinese students. Two men and two women who are undergoing a two-year course at the college.

Heavy curriculum of university standards

Training to be a teacher takes two years, consisting of two semesters each, every semester lasting 16 weeks. The courses are based on a credit hour system; every student is required to complete 84 credit hours within his two years. The load put upon the students is quite heavy.

The syllabus is of university standard. The head of the college, Mr. Helalsheh, was a member of the committee that planned and prepared the syllabus. They adopted several courses of freshman and sophomore level from the American University of Beirut (AUB), the Cairo University and the Damascus University.

In the first semester, general knowledge courses are given to students. But starting with the second semester, students

Queen Alya-a tribute

It is easy for professional writers to produce obituaries and write glowing words about those departed. It is never easy for the ordinary citizen to pay tribute to personalities who have passed away and it is a measure of the degree to which the late Queen Alya touched the lives and hearts of all in Jordan that a number of our readers have been inspired, one year after her tragic death, to express their appreciation of her.

It is perhaps the kind of tribute that the late Queen would have liked. As a student in Rome, where her father was the Arab League ambassador, she herself wrote strongly to her local English language newspaper, the Rome Daily American.

She protested at the paper's pro-Israeli coverage and explained through its columns the rights of the Palestinians and the injustices perpetrated against the Arabs.

But it was not her political awareness that won the hearts of all who knew her.

Her intense desire to help the underprivileged, the deprived, and the sick which had characterised her life since a child grew not in intensity when she became Queen, only in the degree to which she was able to help and motivate social welfare activities throughout Jordan.

She is known never to have forgotten a friend and it is fitting that now her friends not only remember her but strive to continue in her name the social work which made her so near to all her people. The Queen Alya Fund has institutionalised what she stood for and has won support for those ideals from all over the world.

Among the honorary members of the Fund are a number of Arab and foreign heads of state, a select group of businessmen and pioneers in Arab and international social welfare.

They include Sultan Qaboos of Oman; Empress Farah Pahlavi of Iran; Mrs. Jihan Sadat, wife of the Egyptian President; Queen Sophia of Spain; Madame d'Estaing, wife of the

French President; Sheikh Hamad bin Salaman Al Khalifeh, Crown Prince of Bahrain; Sheikh Salem Al Saba' Al Saleh, Kuwaiti Minister of Social Affairs, and Her Highness the British Duchess of Kent.



IN MEMORIAM

Once a great person lived here, A human being, a woman, a Queen. She lived in Jordan and was seen, Going even to death with no fear.

In Jordan she was our Queen, and she was a great one, But right now she's gone, She died a martyr I mean.

God bless you Queen Alya wherever you may be.

We loved you once,

We still do, can't you see?

So God bless you, God bless you all the way.

Martyr's aren't so many here, They surely aren't anywhere. But she made it so fair, She became one, with no fear.

Nufoud Goussous

MEMORIES

She looked at him, and she cried, "Daddy, daddy, where is mommy. Where is she?"

Through tears the deep voice came harshly, "She is far away."

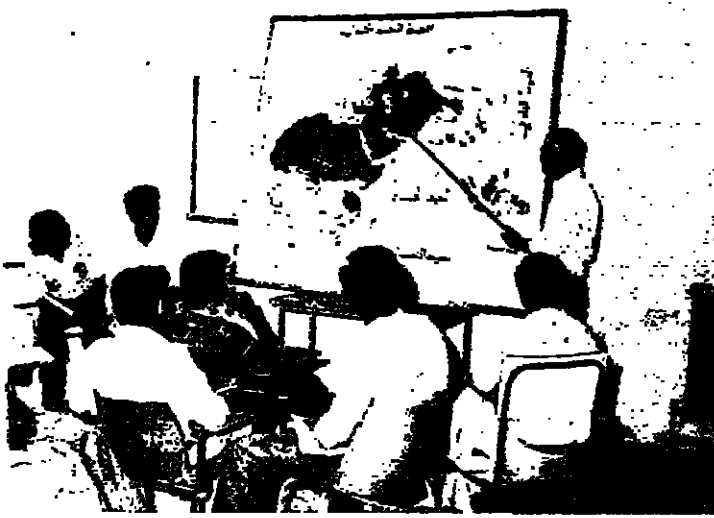
The little girl replied, "But I miss her. Please ask her to come back. I want to talk to her."

"But my baby, she is so far away."

"Ask her to come back again. I miss her so."

Again through tears came the voice, so slow and so low, "I miss her too."

Hassounah



A geography class in progress at the college.

on. After this, they are free to teach wherever they wish, even abroad if they get the chance.

No studies have been done on this point and no statistics established, but Mr. Helalsheh estimates the leakage to be minimal.

But on the teaching staff side, Mr. Helalsheh continued, an important problem is maintaining the college's standards. On the establishment of the college, the policy was to use only Ph.D.'s or M.A.'s as lecturers.

Unfortunately, the Ministry of Education cannot afford to pay very high salaries and therefore these potential lecturers either go to the University of Jordan or are drained out of the country.

In the last two years, the creation of Yarmouk University increased the problem, and will go on doing so in at least the ten coming years.

Another policy of the teachers training college is to put emphasis on active study and research, instead of old-fashioned spoon-feeding. Most vital in this aspect is the extensive use of the college library.

In their lectures, the teachers give the students only general outlines. It is up to the students to read from references and research facts in the library in order to gather fully detailed information.

Up to the tawjihi, students were used to absorb all their information from their teachers.

Habit is a second nature,

and it is not easy to convince the students to work themselves.

Though teachers have stressed the point over and over again, and urged the students to read actively, you can still see them roaming about the campus and sitting under the trees as soon as the classes are over.

Mr. Helalsheh added: "I know some students who have



On the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of HER MAJESTY THE LATE QUEEN ALYA the honorary chairperson of the Jordan University Alumni Club, the club will organise a photographic exhibition representing the social and humanitarian activities of the Queen.

The exhibition will be held at the club headquarters in Jabal Amman behind the Third Circle, starting from Thursday, 9/2/1978, at 5:30 p.m. until Friday, 10/2/1978.

This is an open invitation.

All members are requested to attend the exhibition on the mentioned date.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.

WHAT'S GOING ON

A children's film will be showing tomorrow morning at 10:30 a.m. at the British Council. The film is a science-fiction adventure story entitled "Glitterball".

FOR SALE

New Suzuki motorbike
GT 185 self starter
Only 600 kms. JD 300 firm price.
Tel. 66985.

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET

Three bedrooms, two sitting rooms, dining room.
All equipped.
Contact tel. 36302 from 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

National News Roundup

TV director general to attend ABU meeting

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — Jordan Television General Director Mohammed Khatib will lead Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the Arab Broadcasting Union's ninth session due to be held in Riyadh on Feb. 22 to discuss television and radio news exchange among Arab countries and other international unions.

Industry minister to attend Tunis meeting

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — The Cabinet has decided to delegate Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmeddine Dajani to represent Jordan at the meetings of the Arab Economic Council scheduled to be held in Tunis on Feb. 20.

Work starts on Amman Zoo

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — The Mayor of Amman Ma'n Abu Nawwar announced today that the Municipality has started work on a zoo at Ras Al 'Ain public park in Amman.

Information delegation for Cairo

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — The Council of Ministers today named Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the Arab League Information Council due to open in Cairo Feb. 18, to discuss information policy and inter-Arab coordination in the field of information. The delegation will be led by Mr. Peter Salah, adviser to the Ministry of Information.

263 new companies registered

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — The number of companies registered at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce during the last quarter of 1977 amounted to 263 with a total capital of JD 6,581,440, a ministry source said today.

Policewomen recruited

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — The Public Security Directorate announced today that it has begun to enlist women for the ranks of police officer, non-commissioned officer and private. A university graduate would be given the rank of second lieutenant after six months and the bearer of a secondary school certificate the rank of corporal. The rank of private would go to lesser qualified applicants. Accommodation and clothing will be provided free during the training course, and trainees will receive full pay throughout.

Electricity plans for Irbid governorate

IRBID, Feb. 8 (JNA). — Governor of Irbid Ma'moun Khalil today met with a British delegation specialised in electrification of rural areas. He acquainted the delegation with the situation of the public services in his governorate especially as regards power and water. The British team is carrying out technical and financial studies on a plan for the electrification of the Irbid governorate in general and the Kfarat area in particular. The Technical Director of the Irbid Electricity Corporation, Abdul Rahman Khalil said today. The project would be financed by a British loan of JD 3 million. The Jordanian and British governments are expected to sign the loan agreement within the next few months, the technical director added. The project comes within an over-all plan to supply the Irbid governorates 130 villages with electricity.

Orphans fund invests in housing

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (J.T.). — The Director General of the Fund for Investment of Orphans Money, Alaudine Al Nammari said over the weekend that his institution is now building 60 housing units near the public security housing project. Mr. Al Nammari told Al Ra'i newspaper that the project includes four buildings whose total cost will be JD 700,000 and will be fully completed within four months. The fund, he added, has found this the most profitable way to invest the orphans money and will be building more housing units.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

Symbol and Description	Volume traded	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling bid
1. Jordan Paper Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	112	11,200	11,250	11,250	—	—
2. Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	945	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,100
3. Jordan Cement Co.	JD 1,000	238	1,350	1,350	1,350	—	—
4. Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	117	11,850	11,700	11,700	11,650	—
5. Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	78	1,400	1,400	1,400	—	—
6. Cement Factory	JD 10,000	985	15,550	15,550	15,550	15,500	15,650
7. Fertilizer Factory	JD 1,000	506	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,100
8. Paper and Printing Factory	JD 1,000	572	1,050	1,050	1,050	—	—
9. Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	1,247	6,950	6,950	6,900	6,900	6,950
10. Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	220	2,150	2,200	2,200	—	—

50 per cent of share capital paid.

Total volume traded Wednesday, Feb. 8: JD 5,016.

Transplanted Somalis learn to like fish

A few hundred miles from the war with Ethiopia, some Somalis are having a different excitement -- seeing the sea for the first time.

ROME, (WFS) — Nomads in Somalia who had never even seen a large expanse of water, are being trained as fishermen. About 15,000 nomads have been airlifted from the arid interior to three coastal sites on the Indian Ocean. When they first saw the sea, the older nomads held back, scared and suspicious, but some of the younger ones raced to the water's edge and started drinking. Then they were sick. From this unlikely beginning the scheme has developed, with the bushmen being weaned off camel meat onto fish, being taught to swim and being trained as fishermen. The Somali government scheme was put into operation after drought killed 16,000 Somali nomads, mostly children. By 1975 the drought had forced more than 200,000 into government refugee camps. Their herds, the mainstay of their way of life, had nearly been wiped out.

Transplanting nomads

More than 100,000 nomads are being re-trained as farmers, but for 15,000 the change was more traumatic, involving air-lifts to the coast and new lives as fishermen. With them they took their few moveable possessions and habit of building "beehive" huts, but left behind their old ways and habits. At the start, bits of fish were mixed with their camel meat. Most of them had never eaten it before and many hated the taste at first. Even the smell of cooking fish made them ill. Gradually, however, the transition was made, and now the nomads themselves are in better health. Some say they do not care if they never eat meat again. At first, the men, women and children were encouraged. At Brava, nearly 200 kms. south of the capital Mogadishu, a causeway and tower still stand as reminders of the Portuguese influence. Brava was one of the centres chosen for the nomad experiment.

Learning to fish

There, within a few weeks, they could swim out to the fishing boats and the next stage could begin, teaching them to fish. They learned net-throwing, seamanship, and on shore the women are learning how to skin, gut, dry and smoke fish such as yellowtail, mackerel and grouper. Already, more than 1,000 nomads have finished their training as fishermen. One thing holding back the project is a shortage of boats, but the government has 100 on order for the Brava settlement alone. The catches of fish are increasing with the skill and experience of the trainees. In 1977 their estimated catch was 500 tons of fish for sale in addition to what they needed for themselves. A shark is a big catch for the fishermen -- dried fins and skins fetch high prices. Its meat is exported, its bones used as fertilizer after being ground down, and its liver oil also has a high value. A hospital and a school have been built at Brava, while permanent houses are slowly replacing the traditional nomad huts. The United Nations' World Food Programme is supporting the three fishing villages by giving grain, cooking oil and to "get to know" the water by splashing around in its shallows. Once initial fear had receded, the swimming lessons began. Their tutors were local fishermen, who are believed to be partly descended from the Portuguese who settled in the area more than 450 years ago with the explorer Vasco da Gama.

Police make public letter from alleged "hillside strangler"

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (AP). — A man claiming to be the "hillside strangler" said in a letter made public yesterday that he killed a dozen "evil ladies" because his mother told him to.

Police, stressing that they did not know whether the letter was authentic, said the writer gave them "another week or so" to meet his call for help in turning himself in safely, and threatened "something serious" if authorities failed to respond. Assistant Police Chief Daryl F. Gates read reporters the first page of the pen printed, six-page letter mailed last month to Mayor Tom Bradley. The lined school notebook page said:

"Dear Mr. Mayor. Please listen to me. I am very sick, but I do not want to go back to that place. I hate that place. My mother told me to kill those evil ladies. It's not my fault... mother makes my head hurt. That is why I kill her. But I can't get her out of my head. She keeps coming back. That's why I hate her."

Mr. Gates said the writer claimed to have a particular item that would prove he is the strangler. Mr. Gates refused to identify the item but said if the writer did have it police would be inclined to believe he is really the killer.

Mr. Bradley said at a news conference Monday that whoever wrote the letter postmarked Jan. 19 "indicates he is the strangler and wishes to surrender himself and a friend to the mayor's office. He also indicated he would forward a certain item after he received assurances for his safety from the mayor."

Mr. Bradley said he "will take all the necessary steps to ensure the complete safety of the actually involved individuals."

Blue jeans are out for men, according to Paris fashion

PARIS, Feb. 8 (R). — Blue jeans are out and clothes sober enough to wear to a funeral will be the fashion for men next winter, according to the Paris mens' wear moguls.

Showings for next autumn and winter which ended here yesterday abandoned the classless informality of denim for the solid conservatism beloved of bankers, diplomats and gentleman farmers.

The watch-words for 1978 will be serious, sober, safe and sane. Colours are muted deep browns and dark greys.

The unisex look is gone, though there are some common trends for both sexes such as broader padded shoulders for jackets, trousers cut wider over the hips and tapering towards the ankles, small-

ler shirt-collars and narrow string-ties.

The new sartorial hero is the gentleman farmer clad in soft sweeds, shetlands and corduroy Norfolk jackets with inset belt at the back worn with long flowing scarves and golf caps.

The waistcoat is back everywhere, the latest in a six-button format cut straight at the waist rather than ending in the classic two points.

The only fantasy clothes came from Pierre Cardin, who led off his show with a series of "abominable snowman" coats made of raw hides covered with dangling animal tails.

All other designers however appear to be going on the assumption that only a handful of millionaires will purchase whimsy at Paris prices.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS

WINE & DINE ON A TRAIN OR IN A BEDOUIN TENT ATMOSPHERE

Wagon Stop

4970

THE FLYING CARPET CLUB

opens for dinner an elegant oriental buffet

TEL: 65181 AMMAN

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT

Jabal Hussein Near Masha Circle

Here you can enjoy the Mandarin Chinese cuisine. Open daily from 12:30 to 4:30 and 6:00 to midnight. For take-home food orders please call 25708.

To advertise in this section

phone 6777-2-3

FURNITURE

FINLANDIA

Our fine products made by experienced Finnish craftsmen include the following:

- Furniture for the home and office.
- Ceramic dishes and tableware.
- Handcrafted jewelry.

3rd FLOOR, JABAL HUSSEIN, NEXT TO NEW INSURANCE BLDG. TEL: 42867

EUROPEAN FURNITURE SHOWROOM

400 SQUARE METRES OF SITTING ROOMS CHROME FURNITURE & LIGHTING FITTINGS modern elegant & budget functional

ABDALL NEAR B.B.M.E BRANCH

TEL: 65693 - 65778

AD DAR... the house

a place to have practical yet beautiful and comfortable furnishings. We have them in many shapes and sizes imported especially for you from Italy.

Visit us today at Wadi Euseer St. Tel. 39008

To advertise in this section

phone 6777-2-3

FOOD MARKETS ETC.

Argento House

Tel. 44238-44943

More than 50 Varieties of deluxe French biscuits for all occasions

MISC.

EYES EXAMINED CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)

OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.

The best Ever Made in Optic

Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42043

To advertise in this section

phone 6777-2-3

SWEETS

CONFECTIONERY GIFTS BONBONNIERS

PATCHI

BEIRUT AMMAN JABAL HUSSEIN, WADI EUSEER ST. TEL. 2590

CAPRICCI

Antiques & Hand-crafted objects from Europe, Africa & the Middle East

Tel. 22662

TRAVEL & SHIPPING

SHIPPING INSURANCE TRAVEL & TOURISM

WORLD-WIDE HOTEL RESERVATIONS AIR CARGO FORWARDERS CLEARANCE DOOR TO DOOR

Please Contact:

AMIN KAWAR & SONS

Travel & Tourist Agency

P.O. BOX 222, AMMAN TEL: 23224-9

RENT A CAR

SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR

BRAND NEW 1977 MODELS

TEL. 25767

NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR

SHEPHERD HOTEL

Tel. 39197-8

To advertise in this section

phone 6777-2-3

Let the specialists provide you with all your office equipment needs!!

THE JORDAN EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD.

(Agents and Distributors)

"THE OFFICE EQUIPMENT CENTER OF JORDAN"

Showrooms - King Hussein St. Tel. 24122-3

Offices - Prince Muhammad St. Tel. 42724

FLOWER SHOPS

FLOWERS PLANTS

Bouquet

Our experts specialise in gardening, landscaping & plant maintenance.

Shmossary Rd. Tel. 57820

TALAL AGRICULTURE CO.

Gardening contractors

All kinds of flowers for all occasions

Decorative plants for indoors & outdoors imported from Italy & Holland.

Plastic vases

Khalil Hussein St. Tel. 67947

BUSINESS SUPPLIES

EEC ministers agree to speed up Greek entry negotiations

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8 (R). — Common Market foreign ministers agreed here yesterday to speed up negotiations on Greek entry to the EEC. But they rejected a suggestion by France that they commit themselves to Greece becoming a member on Jan. 1, 1980, EEC officials said.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen told his EEC colleagues that any commitment to work for Greek membership should be made as strongly for Spain and Portugal.

Detailed negotiations with

Greece begin this Friday, and Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen, who chaired yesterday's meeting, told a news conference that talks at ministerial level would begin in Luxembourg on April 3 and 4.

Italy, Holland and Belgium endorsed Britain's opposition to fixing a date for Greece to join the EEC, informed sources said.

They said it was too risky to set a precise timetable in advance because of the disappointment that would follow if for any reason it could not be adhered to.

Dr. Owen told a separate news conference: "I fired a warning shot across the bows" of anyone who might seek to delay Portuguese or Spanish membership.

He said Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares needed all the help he could get, and that Spain had economic and regional problems.

"We must not get the feeling in those countries that we are any less interested in bringing in Spain and Portugal," he added.

The EEC's Executive Commission is due to pronounce in the spring its opinion on Portugal's application — a vital step on the way to starting formal negotiations.

Dr. Owen said he had expressed consternation when he had heard that the opinion on Spain, which he had hoped for by the end of 1978, would not be ready until next year.

Never a dull moment...

Readers who thought they were seeing new puzzles on page 4 of yesterday's Jordan Times can stop wondering now. The locked news item at the top of the page read backwards due to one of those regular technical mistakes that are made by the Jordan Times' printing staff. For our puzzle-minded readers, however, the answer to deciphering the story is to hold the page up to be read against a mirror. Sorry about that.

- The Editor

Utilities enforce power cuts as U.S. miners fail to approve new contract

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (R). — The end of the longest coal strike in American history hung in the balance last night after miners' leaders failed to approve a new contract.

As one of the worst blizzards in years roared through the northeastern United States, the 39-man Bargaining Council of the United Mine Workers (UMW), voted to recess consideration of a tentative agreement announced Monday night.

Endorsement by the UMW Bargaining Council is the first step towards ratification by secret ballot of the 160,000 miners who have been on strike since Dec. 6.

The council said it would meet again when all contract language was in its final form.

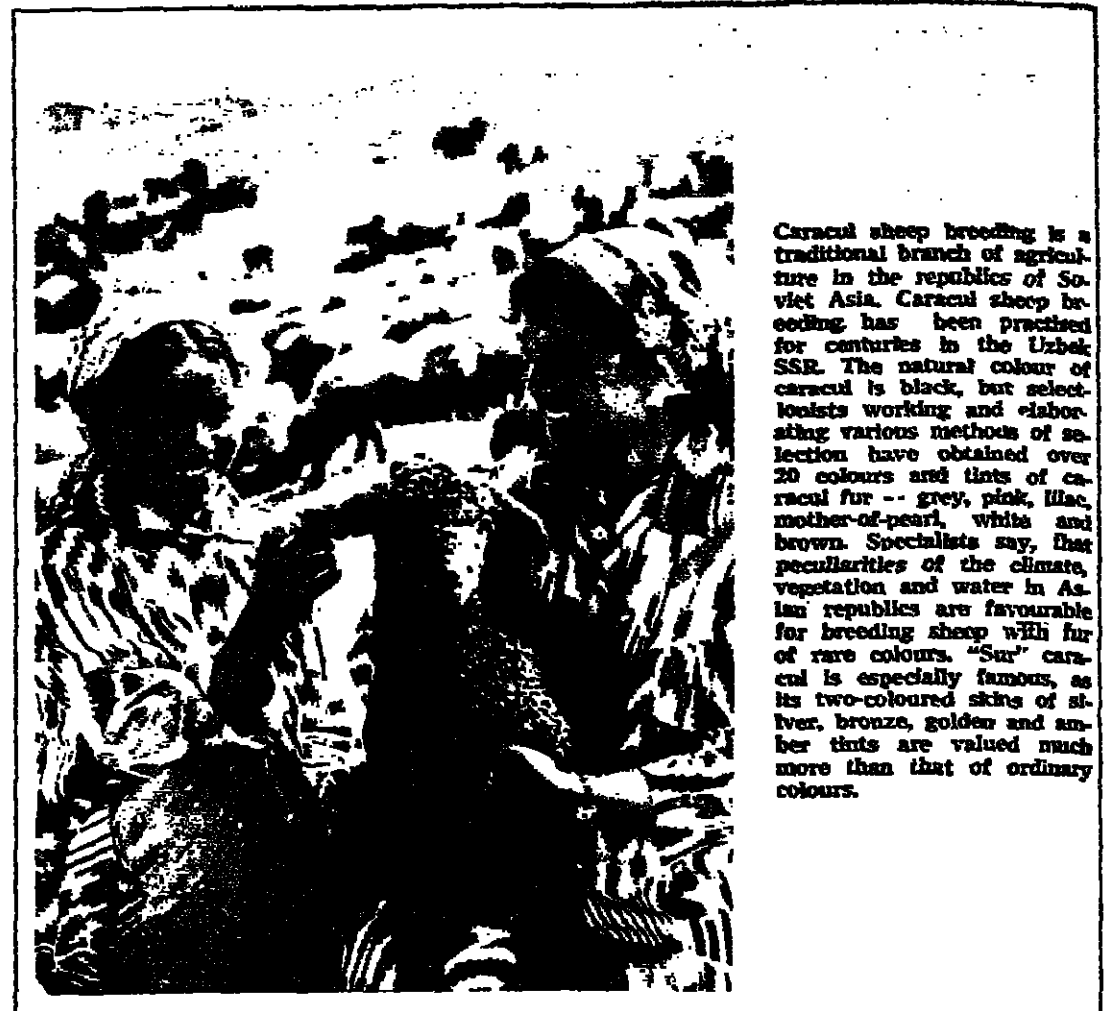
UMW President Arnold Miller, who had endorsed the tentative agreement reached Monday with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, said it could take several days.

The 64-day strike — now beginning to bite as electrical utilities enforce power cuts during a particularly harsh winter — has cost the coal industry millions of dollars.

Labour Secretary Ray Marshall, hailing last night's tentative agreement, said the strike had "brought the country perilously close to widespread coal shortages in the midst of a severe winter."

Under the tentative agreement, the miners would get an increase of \$2.35 on their present hourly wage of \$7.80 over a three-year contract. They have been striking for \$2.60.

The miners also wanted a limited right to strike individual mines over local grievances. There was no mention of that in the tentative agreement.



Caracul sheep breeding is a traditional branch of agriculture in the republics of Soviet Asia. Caracul sheep breeding has been practiced for centuries in the Uzbek SSR. The natural colour of caracul is black, but selection has obtained over 20 colours and tints of caracul fur — grey, pink, lilac, mother-of-pearl, white and brown. Specialists say, the peculiarities of the climate, vegetation and water in Asian republics are favourable for breeding sheep with fur of rare colours. "Soviet" caracul is especially famous, as its two-coloured skins of silver, bronze, golden and amber tints are valued much more than that of ordinary colours.

Britain issues new, smaller £1 banknote

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP). — New, smaller, one pound banknotes went into circulation in Britain today.

The new banknotes are five-eighths of an inch (1.59 cms.) shorter than the ones they are replacing and three-sixteenths of an inch (.63 cms.) less from top to bottom.

The old notes measure 5 5/16 inches (13.5 cms.) by 2 13/16 inches (7.14 cms.). There are 800 million in circulation. The Bank of England says it will take about a year to collect all the old notes and complete the switch. Meanwhile, both old and new banknotes will be legal tender.

A major reason for the change is to save printing bills. The bank also says the smaller size will help blind people distinguish them from bank notes of higher denominations. The new banknotes also contain designs to frustrate forgers.

Like the old, green banknotes, the design of which dates from 1960, the new yellow, green and blue banknotes have a picture of Queen Elizabeth II on one side.

On the other side, the national emblem of Britannia with sword and shield has been replaced with a picture of the 18th century British scientist Sir Isaac Newton.

OPEC became a borrower in last quarter of '77

BASEL, Switzerland, Feb. 8 (AP). — Oil-rich countries borrowed more money from the international banking system in the last quarter of 1977 than it deposited. The Bank for International Settlements reported today.

BIS said during the period the member states of the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) borrowed a total of \$2.2 billion and deposited only \$0.4 billion.

Thus, the OPEC countries together ran net borrowings of \$1.8 billion during the last three months of 1977. BIS said it was the first time the OPEC group has become a net borrower since the oil price explosion in 1973.

countries (OPEC) borrowed a total of \$2.2 billion and deposited only \$0.4 billion.

Thus, the OPEC countries together ran net borrowings of \$1.8 billion during the last three months of 1977. BIS said it was the first time the OPEC group has become a net borrower since the oil price explosion in 1973.

BIS said during the period the member states of the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) borrowed a total of \$2.2 billion and deposited only \$0.4 billion.

Thus, the OPEC countries together ran net borrowings of \$1.8 billion during the last three months of 1977. BIS said it was the first time the OPEC group has become a net borrower since the oil price explosion in 1973.

Turkey is in a deep economic crisis, says finance minister

ANKARA, Feb. 8 (R). — Turkey is in a deep economic crisis, Finance Minister Ziya Muezzinoglu said here yesterday. "The most important indications of this crisis are a bottle-neck in foreign payments, energy shortages, black marketing, and a growing lack of confidence fed by speculative expectations," he told parliament.

Shortage of foreign exchange would continue until the economic structure was changed to quicken industrialisation and increased exports, he said. Until then, the administration would resort to foreign funds arranged on a government-to-government basis, and would try to raise medium and long-term loans on international markets. Mr. Muezzinoglu was presenting his 1978 budget for debate in the upper house of parliament. The budget will be debated and voted on later this month in the lower house, before becoming effective on March 1.

Countries violating human rights will still get U.S. aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (R). — The United States will continue to give aid in varying degrees to governments that fail to meet President Carter's standards on human rights, White House spokesman Jody Powell said yesterday.

He made his comment in response to a report that the State Department favours continuing aid despite what it felt were widespread human rights violations in those countries.

The Washington Post story said the State Department has drawn up reports, to be made public next week, on 105 countries receiving American military or economic aid.

Despite a 1976 law requiring human rights violations to be considered in allocating military aid, only one country, Nicaragua, had been marked for a major cut-back, the post said.

"It is not our policy that we will totally sever our relationships with other countries with whom we may have differences on the question of human rights, nor will we cut off entirely their foreign aid," Mr. Powell told reporters.

Any other policy would be unsophisticated and self-defeating.

ing, he said. The issue was extremely complex and could not be reached on the basis of a single ruling.

The Washington Post said the State Department reports found there have been improvements in the human rights situation in Iran, South Korea and Nicaragua. In the main, though, torture, cruel or inhuman punishment, arbitrary imprisonment and denial of fair trials still persist.

The newspaper quoted unidentified sources as saying that South Korea will get military aid because of its military importance to the United States.

The administration already has announced a \$1.5 billion military aid programme for South Korea to compensate for the planned withdrawal of all American combat troops from the Asian country.

The Washington Post also quoted officials as saying that Iran, which has made large purchases of advanced weapons from the U.S., will not be cut off from further supplies because it was an important ally and the world's second largest exporter of crude oil.

Aid to Africa

Meanwhile the State Department proposed a \$339 million programme for economic and military-related economic aid to 32 African countries including those affected by political strife in Southern Africa.

The aid package for the 1979 financial year also includes \$90 million in development aid for Sahel, where a department official said conditions have only marginally improved since the onset of drought in 1968.

Mr. Jody Powell, Assistant Administrator of the Africa Bureau of the department's Agency for International Development, said that in Southern African countries development had been disrupted by political instability.

"Efforts to facilitate peaceful change can be reinforced by promoting economic stability and establishing the basis for long-term development in the region," she told the Africa Subcommittee of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee.

For this purpose, she said, the department was requesting \$45 million to improve transportation in Botswana, provide balance of payments support to Zambia and to provide educational opportunities for refugees in Southern Africa.

Rolls Royce recalls all 1977 models

LONDON, Feb. 8 (R). — Rolls Royce said yesterday they are asking their worldwide dealer network to recall all cars built in the last year because of a remote chance they have a dangerous fault.

This includes the Shadow, Camargue and Corniche models, 60 per cent of which have been exported.

"We have isolated the problem, and we have a solution which is now being put into effect... there has not been an accident, but there could be one, hence the recall," a spokesman said.

Japan wins approval to sell China 3 computers

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (R). — The United States has approved the sale to China of three huge Japanese computers but is insisting on a number of safeguards, the U.S. Embassy disclosed today.

The embassy, responding to questions, issued a statement saying the United States had advised COCOM (the coordinating committee for export controls on strategic goods to communist areas) that it had no objection to the sale providing certain conditions were met.

The embassy declined to disclose these conditions, but informed sources said they included a drastic reduction in the computers' capacity to ensure they could not be put to military use.

The sources said the United States was also insisting that the computers be manned for the first three years by Japanese technicians, and that for the four following years China submit three monthly reports to the manufacturers on the machines' programming.

The computers were ordered by China from Hitachi Ltd. in September, 1975 for meteorological observation. Hitachi said today the contract totalled between 2.5 to three billion yen (\$10.4 to 12.5 million).

ded a drastic reduction in the computers' capacity to ensure they could not be put to military use.

The sources said the United States was also insisting that the computers be manned for the first three years by Japanese technicians, and that for the four following years China submit three monthly reports to the manufacturers on the machines' programming.

The computers were ordered by China from Hitachi Ltd. in September, 1975 for meteorological observation. Hitachi said today the contract totalled between 2.5 to three billion yen (\$10.4 to 12.5 million).

The sources said the United States was also insisting that the computers be manned for the first three years by Japanese technicians, and that for the four following years China submit three monthly reports to the manufacturers on the machines' programming.

The computers were ordered by China from Hitachi Ltd. in September, 1975 for meteorological observation. Hitachi said today the contract totalled between 2.5 to three billion yen (\$10.4 to 12.5 million).

The OPEC Special Fund

Editor's note: Following is a report from the January issue of the News Bulletin of the Organisation of Arab Oil Exporting Countries (OAPEC). The Jordan Times is reprinting it in full for readers interested in the function and progress of the OPEC Special Fund.

The OPEC Special Fund, was established in 1976 by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries as a new facility to provide concessional financing to other developing countries.

The initiative of establishing the fund was first taken by Iran when in 1974 an institution jointly financed by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the industrialised countries was first proposed. Lack of positive response from the industrialised countries led to an intensification of efforts of the OPEC member countries. At their meeting in Algiers in March, 1975, the OPEC members decided to carry on with the proposal by intensifying and coordinating their programme for financial cooperation with other developing countries.

As enunciated in the Solemn Declaration of the Sovereigns and Heads of State of OPEC in Algiers in 1975, the fundamental objective of the fund is to encourage all forms of cooperation among developing countries in order to promote the economic development of those countries. The establishment of the fund relates also to the broader concept of global cooperation toward the creation of a new international economic order.

Characteristics of OPEC aid

There has been a significant expansion in OPEC aid

countries as a group increased from 0.87 per cent in 1972 to almost 3 per cent in 1975, compared with an average of 0.33 per cent for the Western countries.

Furthermore, the number of both donors and recipients has increased, thus broadening the geographical spread of OPEC aid. Most, if not all, OPEC members have become international donors. Also, bilateral aid commitments in 1974 and 1975 were made to some 40 developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and to even more in 1976. In contrast, the bulk of project aid until 1973 and the major part of government-to-government aid was characterised by a high degree of country concentration.

There has also been an increase in the number of channels and a diversification in the modes of cooperation between the OPEC countries and other developing nations. Soon after the historic oil events of 1973, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela created their own national agencies for external assistance and different groups of OPEC members participated, sometimes in cooperation with other developing nations, in the creation of multilateral agencies for the granting of concessional aid.

Finally, financial assistance provided by OPEC members is, in almost all cases, united to the procurement of goods and services from these countries.

Table 1	
U.S. \$ million	
Algeria	10.00
Ecuador	0.00
Gabon	0.50
Indonesia	1.25
Iran	104.75
Iraq	20.00
Venezuela	56.00
Kuwait	35.00
Libya	20.00
Nigeria	26.00
Qatar	9.00
Saudi Arabia	100.00
UAE	16.00

The fund's activities

During its first year of operations, the fund was engaged in a wide range of activities. According to the fund's first annual report (covering Aug. to Dec. 1976), the main operations of the fund were as follows:

1. During its first session (May 10-12, 1974) the Governing Committee of the OPEC Special Fund authorised a total of \$400 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The contribution was raised to \$435.5 million when Iran, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia raised their shares by \$20 million, \$10 million and \$5.5 million respectively. The distribution of shares was initially as shown in table 1.

In Dec. 1976, the Governing Committee authorised an additional \$500 million to the IFAD.

2. The first balance-of-payments support programme

A sum of \$200 million was allocated to aid countries with balance-of-payments deficits. The design of the programme involved:

(a) Coverage: Priority for receiving funds is for the most seriously affected (MSA) countries, which the United Nations has defined as "those which are at the greatest disadvantage in the world economy, the least developed, the land-locked and other low-income developing countries as well as other ... whose economies have been seriously dislocated as a result of the present economic crisis, natural calamities, and foreign aggression and occupation." It is worth noting that the 45 MSA countries account for a large share of the world population, having around one billion inhabitants.

(b) Allocation: The allocation criteria are a function of a country's per capita income as an index of relative poverty; the decline in a country's gross foreign exchange reserves as an index of past balance-of-payments difficulties and future vulnerability; the ratio of imports and debt service payments to reserves as an index of the current financial burden, and finally, the increase in oil-import costs.

The terms of the loans to MSA countries stipulates that credit is interest-free with an annual service charge of 0.5 per cent on amounts withdrawn and outstanding. The maturity period is 25 years with a grace period of 5 years. These terms involve 70 per cent grant element, assuming a discount rate of 10 per cent.

The OPEC fund requires its borrowers to use the loans for either or both of the following purposes: Firstly, the importation of capital goods, spare parts and other inputs required for agricultural and industrial production, and secondly, the importation of foodstuffs and other essential consumer goods. The allocation of funds to MSA countries is presented in table 2.

3. On Oct. 6, 1976, the OPEC ministers of finance recommended that the share of eight member countries in the profits from the IMF's gold sales be transferred to the IMF Trust Fund through the OPEC Special Fund. The profits donated, estimated to total some \$60 million, will provide further financial assistance to other developing countries.

Government bonds finished as much as 1/4 point higher on the day though trading continued to be nervous on fears of money supply growth. Industrial leaders put on a penny or two though at 15:00 the FT index was 0.2 at 463.5.

Trust Houses Forte rose 5p following its final earnings report while IMPs put on a further 2-1/2 after yesterday's earnings figures which were in line with expectations.

BATS finished 6p higher while Fisons, ICI, Beecham and Lucas firm between 3p and 5p.

Among oils BP returned to its overnight levels after being lower and Shell ended a penny higher after being down 2p. Leaders among banks were mixed.

Among oils BP returned to its overnight levels after being lower and Shell ended a penny higher after being down 2p. Leaders among banks were mixed.

Among oils BP returned to its overnight levels after being lower and Shell ended a penny higher after being down 2p. Leaders among banks were mixed.

Among oils BP returned to its overnight levels after being lower and Shell ended a penny higher after being down 2p. Leaders among banks were mixed.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian Jds	
Buying/selling	
U.S. dollar	313.00/315.00
U.K. sterling	607.00/611.00
W. German mark	148.50/149.50
Swiss franc	180.10/181.00
French franc	63.80/64.20
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.20/36.60
Japanese yen (for every 100)	130.10/130.60
Dutch guilder	139.30/140.10
Belgian franc (for every ten)	95.30/95.50
Swedish crown	67.60/68.00

Four HOROSCOPE

by the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are now likely to be overwhelmed with various duties and new activities. Be careful and don't overextend yourself. Later, you have considerable amount of energy and inventiveness in doing everything in the pink of condition.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Annoying little situations arise during the day could test your patience but the day is very smooth-running. Don't argue with mate and one and spoil an upcoming occasion.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Avoid any altercations with good friends or you run the risk of severing valuable relations. Plan future amusements wisely and cleverly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Use poise in handling matters during daytime or you get into big trouble. Argue over a credit affair, but do your best to handle superbly.

SCORPIO CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) This is not a time to get involved in a new project. People you would not be right for you now, but social encounters after date are fine.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Follow through with work you planned and gain the right benefits from it now. Be to a better understanding with fellow workers. Be careful you don't overwork and damage health.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know what is expected by others and try to cooperate more. Reach better deal with associates. Show you possess wisdom.

LIRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Tackle work enthusiastically and show your finest abilities. Take time to rest and up lagging energies. Don't push yourself so hard.

ORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take part in recreation please you most. Do little favors for those you and gain their goodwill.

GITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do not bring up controversial subjects at home that could cause arguments. Get rid of worn-out appliances and replace with new.

PRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Go to the right sources for information you need to get ahead faster in life. With good friends for a good time.

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Your monetary affairs be worrisome during the day but handle them cleverly all is fine. A talented businessperson can give you advice. Take some new matter under advisement.

SCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get rid of that feeling of intent by getting into productive pursuits and make way. Find the right social outlets that will give you sure. Advance more quickly that way, too.

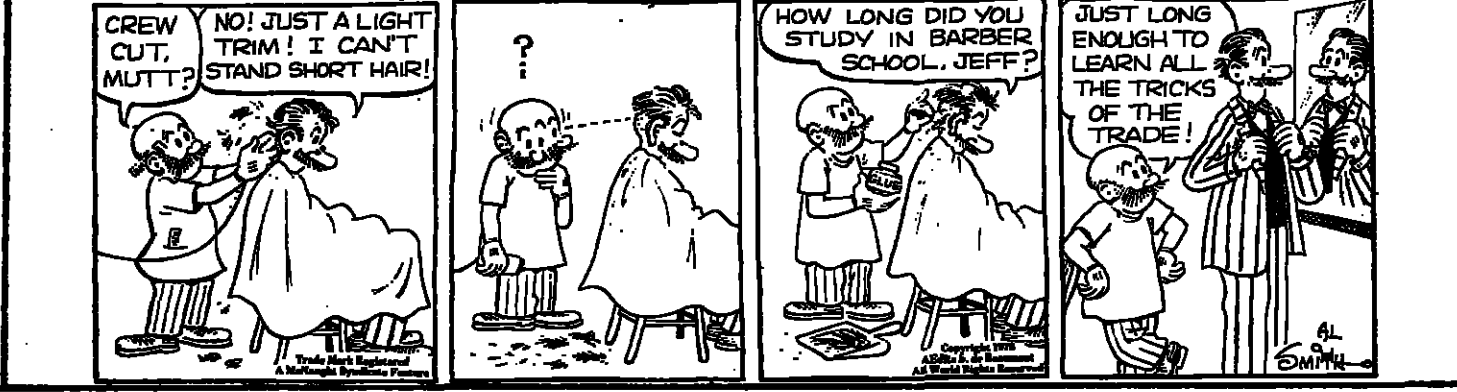
PEANUTS



ANDY CAPP



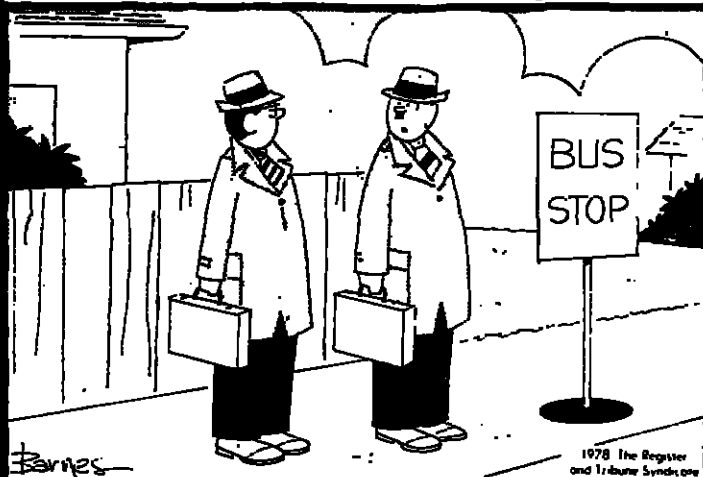
MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES



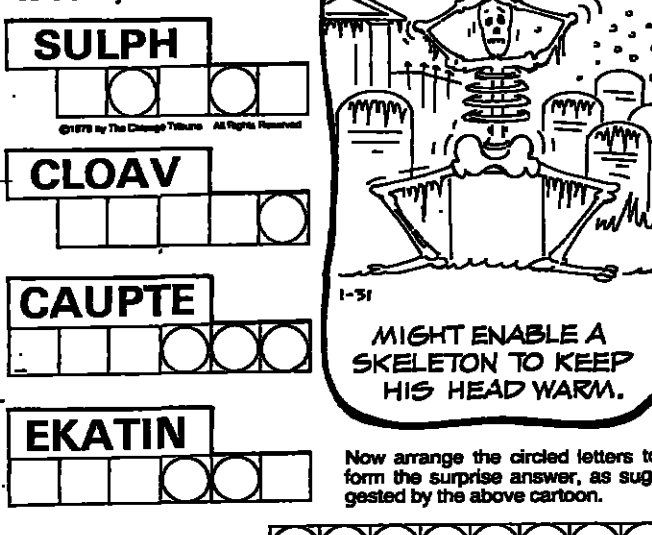
THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



"Life is full of surprises. Yesterday, they renewed Harriet's driving license."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: AWARD FISHY INNATE BEFORE Answer: All the same, you'll get wet if it's spilled on you - A "DRY" WINE

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A Q 7
♥ J 9 3 2
♦ K Q 2
♣ K Q 6

EAST
♠ 3
♥ A Q 4
♦ J 6 5 4
♣ 10 8 7 5 4

SOUTH
♠ K J 10 8 5 2
♥ Vold
♦ A 8 7 3
♣ A 9 3

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
5 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♠.

Jean Besse of Switzerland, one of the world's great players, describes this fascinating grand slam from the Philip Morris European Cup. Here's how he sees four players of different ability tackling the hand.

The "average player" sees no problem. He runs all his trumps, then cashes the top clubs. By that time he hopes diamonds will break 3-3 or that one of the defenders will have erred by discarding a diamond. Down one. "No chance," he concludes.

The "theoretician" begins the same way, but he improves slightly on this line. When the 10-9 of diamonds drop under the king-queen, he employs the "Principle of Restricted Choice." He realizes that the A-8 of diamonds now constitute a finesse position against the

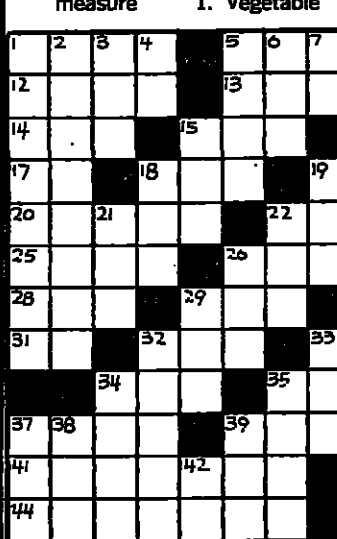
jack, and that West is more likely to have started with 10-9 bare than the specifically J-10-9. So when he leads the third round of diamonds from dummy, he finesesses the eight! The probabilities stand up and the grand slam comes home.

The "unlucky expert" looks deeper into the position. He foresees that, besides the obvious 3-3 diamond break, he can make the grand slam if the suit breaks 4-2 provided that the player with two diamonds has no more than two trumps. So, after drawing two rounds of trumps, declarer plays three rounds of diamonds, planning to ruff the fourth diamond in dummy. Unfortunately, the operation is a failure, for West ruffs the third diamond for down one.

The "technician" can virtually claim his contract via a dummy reversal. When the seven of trumps wins the first trick, he ruffs a heart. He then uses a trump and two minor suit entries for three more heart ruffs. He can then cross to dummy in either minor suit to draw the last trump and all the tricks roll in. "When I have 13 tricks laydown," he says, "I make 13 tricks."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- Guardhouse
 - Wicker reception
 - Resort city
 - Alligator pear
 - Siouan
 - Prior
 - Kiln
 - Bookkeeping sign
 - Olden times
 - Swedish coin
 - Crinkled
 - Acknowledge
 - Pronoun
 - Russian city
 - Entirely
 - Old Arab measure
- DOWN**
- Managed
 - Undeveloped flower
 - Titles
 - Small fish
 - Blackjack
 - Encompass
 - Saute
 - Grain
 - Live
 - Arum plant
 - Cotton-seeder
 - Returned in court: Scotch law
 - Daughter of Cadmus
 - Traverse
 - Unrelenting
 - Hall
 - Japanese drama



Part time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 2/2

SPACED PICA
CONCENTRATED
ALOUH RAW DO
RIDE CID TAP
ACE DOM DART
BY CONGEAL
POTTERY EM
SPIT ANA MNA
HAG LIT HEAL
ON EON HALMA
UNINTERESTED
TEND RAN SLY

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

- Returned in court: Scotch law
- Squirrel food
- Daughter of Cadmus
- Traverse
- Unrelenting
- Hall
- Japanese drama
- Jewelry-setting
- Dutch commune
- King Arthur's lance
- Town in Nevada
- Building angle
- Hooter
- Glowing
- Experienced
- Wood hyacinth
- From the orient
- Diving bird
- Family member
- Reddish-brown
- Coterie
- Commission
- Outlaw
- Hexagonal tile
- Flatters
- Sorb
- Female ruff
- Xenon
- Yellow ochre
- Anent
- College degree: abbr.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

- Channel 3 & 6:**
- 8:00 Quran
 - 8:15 Cartoons
 - 8:30 Little house on the prairie
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 11:00 News in Arabic
- Channel 3:**
- 7:30 Arabic programme
 - 8:30 Arabic series
 - 9:20 Reportage
- Channel 6:**
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
 - 7:45 Filler
 - 8:30 Update line
 - 9:10 Baseballers
 - 10:00 News in English
 - 10:15 Movie of the week

RADIO JORDAN

- 7:00 Morning show
- 7:30 News bulletin
- 8:00 Morning show
- 10:00 News headlines
- 10:30 Morning show
- 10:30 Happy journey
- 11:00 Signing off
- 12:00 News headlines
- 12:03 Pop session
- 12:05 News summary
- 13:05 Pop session
- 14:00 News bulletin
- 14:30 Special feature
- 15:00 Concert hour
- 16:00 Pop session
- 17:00 Country music
- 17:30 Pop session
- 18:00 News summary
- 18:05 Jumping jack flash
- 18:00 News bulletin
- 19:10 News reports
- 19:30 Signing off

EMERGENCIES

- Doctors:**
- Amman: Hamed Al Khali (25556), Nizam Al Nazer (38435)
 - Irbid: Mohammed Tazani (2001)
 - Zarqa: Abdul Karim Khashashneh (83022)
 - Taxi: Venesya (44584)
 - Najah (23039)
 - Husseini Youth City (53273)
 - Hadrami (51581)
 - Amman: Sabagh (23157), Khoul (25290), Samir (38194)
 - Irbid: Not available
 - Zarqa: Not available
 - Hilma

BBC RADIO

- GMT**
- 5:00 News: 24 Hours
 - 5:30 Sarah Ward
 - 5:45 World Today
 - 6:00 News: Press Review
 - 6:30 Banners and Bonnets
 - 6:45 News: 24 Hours
 - 7:30 Sarah Ward
 - 7:45 Litter with Dave
 - 8:00 News: Reflections
 - 8:15 Music of Two Cities
 - 8:30 Farang World
 - 9:00 News: Press Review
 - 9:15 World Today
 - 9:30 Financial News
 - 9:45 Wales and the Welsh
 - 10:00 London's Musical
 - 10:30 Vintage Comedy
 - 11:00 News: News about Britain
 - 11:15 Schabell Plays Beethoven
 - 11:30 Business Matters
 - 12:00 Radio Newswire
 - 12:15 Top Twenty
 - 12:45 Sports Round-up
 - 13:00 News: 24 Hours
 - 13:30 New Ideas
 - 13:40 Book Choice
 - 13:45 The Pleasure's Yours
 - 14:30 Talkabout
 - 15:00 Radio: Newswire
 - 15:15 Outlook
 - 16:00 News: Commentary
 - 16:15 Day of Decision
 - 16:45 World Today
 - 17:00 News: Book Choice
 - 17:15 John Peel
 - 17:45 Sports Round-up
 - 18:00 News: News about Britain
 - 18:30 Take it or Leave it
 - 18:40 Outlook: News Summary
 - 19:30 Stock Market Report
 - 19:45 The Dancing Masters
 - 20:00 News: 24 Hours
 - 20:30 A Jolly Good Show
 - 21:15 Papertalks
 - 21:30 Business Matters
 - 22:00 News: World Today
 - 22:25 Financial News
 - 22:35 Book Choice: Reflections
 - 22:45 Sports Round-up
 - 23:00 News: Commentary
 - 23:15 Merchant Navy
 - 23:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT**
- The Breakfast Show: (6:00, 6:40, 6:50) and Reports, VOA Current News Summary, (6:30, 6:40 and 6:50 GMT): An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest.
 - News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary
 - 17:00
 - 17:30
 - 18:00 Special English, News, Feature: Science in the News, News Summary, Now Music USA, News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, VOA Magazine, American Science, Culture, Letters, Special English, News, Music USA (Jazz), VOA World Report: News... newsmakers' voices
 - 21:30
 - correspondent reports, background features, media comment, news analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

- Arrivals:**
- 5:45 Damascus (SAA)
 - 7:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 7:58 Dhahran, Kuwait
 - 8:00 Bangkok, Bahrain
 - 8:15 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 8:30 Beirut (MEA)
 - 8:40 Riyadh (SDI)
 - 8:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
 - 17:00 Cairo
 - 17:00 London
 - 18:40 Beirut (MEA)
 - 20:35 Amsterdam (KLM)
 - 24:30 Rome (AZ)
 - 02:25 Rawalpindi (BA)
 - 6:00 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
 - 6:30 Damascus (SAA)
 - 8:30 Cairo (EA)
 - 8:45 Beirut (MEA)
 - 9:15 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 11:00 Riyadh (SDI)
 - 11:00 Athens, Madrid
 - 11:30 Cairo
 - 11:30 Rome
 - 12:00 Paris, London
 - 18:30 Baghdad (KLM)
 - 01:15 Dubai (AZ)
 - 03:25 London (BA)
- Departures:**
- 6:00 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
 - 6:30 Damascus (SAA)
 - 8:30 Cairo (EA)
 - 8:45 Beirut (MEA)
 - 9:15 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 11:00 Riyadh (SDI)
 - 11:00 Athens, Madrid
 - 11:30 Cairo
 - 11:30 Rome
 - 12:00 Paris, London
 - 18:30 Baghdad (KLM)
 - 01:15 Dubai (AZ)
 - 03:25 London (BA)

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41330
- British Council Tel. 38147-8
- French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009
- Goethe Institute Tel. 41983
- Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203
- Amman Municipal Library Tel. 38111

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111
- Civil defence rescue Tel. 24381-4
- Fire headquarters Tel. 22060
- Police, fire, police Tel. 19
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) Tel. 36281-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) Tel. 37111-3
- Police headquarters Tel. 39141
- Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help Tel. 21111, 37777
- Airport information (AIA) Tel. 53205

OUT & ABOUT

WICK MEAL

CHINESE RESTAURANT

For advertising in above columns contact "Sour Wa Sour" Tel. 38889. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

THE DIPLOMAT

CHINESE RESTAURANT

For advertising in above columns contact "Sour Wa Sour" Tel. 38889. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sour Wa Sour" Tel. 38889. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

Cambodia reports new border clash, says it repelled Viet attack

BANGKOK, Feb. 8 (Agencies). — Cambodia reported today it had repelled a major Vietnamese attack across its border and scorned the latest ceasefire call from Hanoi. In one of the biggest battles in the border war between the two communist states, Cambodia said several hundred Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded and 17 tanks destroyed yesterday in the Mekong Delta.

Phnom Penh Radio said Vietnamese troops were supported by Soviet-built MIG fighter planes and helicopters when they penetrated about four kms. along the Bassac River.

The radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the Vietnamese brought about 30 tanks into

the battle when the Cambodians counter-attacked. Cambodia said the latest border attack showed Vietnam did not really want to negotiate a settlement of the border conflict, which flared into open warfare last December after months of sporadic clashes.

Vietnam has also reported fighting near the Kaoh Thon area, saying its troops wiped out 1,000 Cambodians who attacked into Vietnam. Some military analysts here speculate that both sides are referring to the same battle which appears to have begun last Saturday and may be continuing.

One Thai source said the Vietnamese may have attacked Cambodian units inside Vietnam and then pursued them across the border.

Vietnam has sent a note to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim asking for United Nations "approval and support" for its peace plan which includes provisions for an immediate ceasefire, a peace conference, and international supervision of the settlement.

A similar note was also sent to the U.N. non-aligned bloc. The Voice of Vietnam today said Mr. Le Duc Tho, one of the Communist Party's most senior officials, visited hospitals in Saigon to talk with wounded soldiers. He gave them gifts on occasion of the Lunar New Year and wished them a speedy recovery, the broadcast said.

The wounded appeared to be from the Cambodian front but the broadcast did not specify.

Surprise premier chosen in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Feb. 8 (R). — The Emir of Kuwait today asked his Heir Apparent, Sheikh Sa'd Al Abdullah Al Sabah, to form a new government, Kuwait Radio announced today. The radio said Sheikh Sa'd, 48, would start consultations immediately on formation of the new government. The previous government resigned after the Prime Minister, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, was proclaimed Emir to succeed Sheikh Sabah Al Sabah, who died on New Year's Eve. The Emir nominated Sheikh Sa'd to be Prime Minister came as a surprise. He was Minister of Defence and the Interior in the previous government. Sheikh Jaber Al Ali Al Sabah, a powerful member of the ruling Al Sabah family and the Deputy Premier in the last government, had been a leading contender for both the premiership and succession.

Salisbury talks struggle with differences over election issue

SALISBURY, Feb. 8 (AP). — The method for electing Rhodesia's first black-dominated parliament was the key issue as black and white Rhodesian political leaders resumed their majority rule settlement talks today, informed sources said.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, President of the African National Council (ANC), and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, head of a breakaway faction of the ANC, clashed over the method for voting for parliamentary representatives at yesterday's session, the sources said.

Prime Minister Ian Smith, tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau and the Rev. Sithole agreed on a dual voting system — one roll for the whites, one for the blacks.

Bishop Muzorewa is pressing for a complex formula by which some white representatives will be elected from a preferential roll and others from a common voters' roll.

Bishop Muzorewa and the other negotiators already have agreed in principle to allow 28 white reserved seats in the proposed 100 seat parliament as a blocking mechanism for up to ten years against attempts to remove constitutional clauses protecting minority interests.

The ANC today declared that agreement could be reached by the end of this month. The ANC Publicity Secretary, David Mukome, said in an interview a few hours before talks were to resume: "We believe that all the parties involved in the talks are genuine in their desire for a settlement based on one-man, one-vote and therefore it is common sense that we should reach a compromise."

Mr. Mukome, speaking for ANC President Bishop Muzorewa, said: "We remain optimistic that both sides will move towards each other and compromise."

Way seems eased for an Italian cabinet

ROME, Feb. 8 (R). — Italy's Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti today pressed forward with attempts to form a new government after the Communist Party backed down on its demand for cabinet posts.

Signor Andreotti, striving to end a three-week-old political crisis, was working on plans to set up another minority Christian Democratic government.

The key factor now was exactly how it would be supported by the Communists and four other parties.

The Communists, by dropping their demands for cabinet posts in an emergency government, have removed one major stumbling block.

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer said his party was ready to join a parliamentary majority which could support a new Christian Democratic minority government.

But Senator Giovanni Spadolini of the small but influential Republican Party said after conferring with Signor Andreotti today: "I think the solution to this crisis will take a long time."

The Communists have insisted they and other parties supporting the new government should sign proposals which it sends to parliament.

But many Christian Democrats are opposed to any kind of formal and explicit parliamentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

mentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues: parliamentary support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

Some 30 killed in U.S. blizzard

New Yorkers have for the last few days been facing America's worst blizzard for 30 years. Some fight it with umbrellas, some with thick winter clothes but none enjoy it. (AP wirephoto)

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (R). — Northeast America's worst blizzard for 30 years today hit New York running out of the sh food and brought police and troops onto the streets in Boston to curb looting.

At least 30 people have died in the second blizzard to lash the northeastern United States in a month.

All major airports, many highways and lesser roads were closed. New York City, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Delaware were closed as emergencies were declared in each state.

President Carter declared a state of emergency in New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and hit federal relief funds. He was expected to do the same for Connecticut and Massachusetts, where huge snow and coastal flooding has used millions of dollars' worth of damage.

Parts of New York City under more than 60 cm. snow. With trucks unable get through the snow-covered streets, fresh foodstuffs were running low, and the authorities urged parents to use powdered or tinned milk for their children.

In Boston, police said people had been arrested looting in the city's wealthier areas.

The looters were helped by gale-force winds, which hit the roof off a building, hurled it into a transformer causing a temporary power outage.

Police did not say how many stores had been ransacked but most were food stores. They said the situation was now quiet as police and National Guardsmen patrolled the streets, which lay under a thick blanket of snow.

Turkish proposals taken to Cyprus

ANKARA, Feb. 8 (AP). — Two Turkish officials flew to Cyprus today and are putting together a final proposal for the Cypriot peace talks, according to reliable sources.

Turkish Prof. Mumtaz Soyazal, designated by Premier Bulent Ecevit to aid in writing Turkish-Cypriot proposals for the resumption of Cypriot peace talks, and Mr. Turgut Tulumen, head of the Greece-Cyprus desk of the Turkish Foreign Ministry arrived on the island.

Turkey says U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim should invite the sides to return to the conference table after the proposals have been studied.

But recent statements by Greek-Cypriot leaders and yet unconfirmed Turkish press reports on the scope of possible Turkish concessions indicate that the gap between what one side would be ready to

accept and the other to offer, might prove difficult to bridge.

Reports here claim that Turkey has in mind land concessions to the extent of some 4 per cent which would include the northwestern tip of their present holdings and an area jutting south of Nicosia toward Larnaca. In a 1974 invasion, triggered by a Greek coup against late President Makarios, Turkish troops grabbed about 36 per cent of Cypriot territory in the north.

This area is populated almost completely by Turkish-Cypriots now through resettlements.

In an interview with the Turkish daily Milliyet, Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou has said that they would reject outright any proposals which continued to include the Varosha resort suburb of Famagusta in Turkish hands.

He said the territorial concessions should be along the lines of a previous Greek-Cypriot proposal, conceding 20 per cent of Cypriot land area to the Turks on a population basis.

In the past Turks have countered this demand by claiming that the Turkish ethnic community has possession of legal deeds for 32.8 per cent of Cypriot territory.

Israeli T.V. protests film ban

TEL AVIV, Feb. 8 (R). — Israeli Television staff blocked out programmes for nearly an hour last night to protest a government ban on a film about the eviction of Arab villagers.

Minister of Education and Culture Zevulun Hammer on Monday ordered cancellation of the film Hirkat Elza depicting Israeli troops evicting Arab villagers during the 1948 war.

Argument over the film has raged in the press and in public debate here for the past several months and critics said it would "aid" anti-Israeli propagandists.

But journalists and editorial staff at the independent television station said the minister's action amounted to political interference and closed down transmission after the nine p.m. news.

They headed a request from the Board of Directors not to block out the rest of the evening's programme and restored the service after 60 minutes.

World News Briefs

USSR at Belgrade: No to human rights

BELGRADE, Feb. 8 (AP). — The Soviet Union yesterday reiterated that it does not want human rights mentioned in a document that is to conclude the Belgrade conference on the Helsinki final act on security and cooperation in Europe. Chief Soviet delegate Yuri Vorontsov showed up at the start of four informal groups working on the draft of the concluding document to pronounce his "no" to inclusion of human rights matters. In the fourth group, dealing with economics, the "no" was repeated by another Soviet official on his behalf.

Filipino rebellion killed 800 in 1977

MANILA, Feb. 8 (R). — More than 800 people died in the war with rebels of the Muslim Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in 1977, despite a supposed ceasefire, Defence Secretary Carmelo Barbero said today. But he told a monthly military and civilian officials in the southern town of Cotabato City — heart of one of the troubled secessionist areas — this was a big drop in casualties during the previous year of the simmering rebellion. He put the death figures for that year at 20,000.

North Yemen creates parliamentary body

SANAA, Feb. 8 (R). — The Yemen Arab Republic moved toward democratic rule yesterday by appointing a form of parliament to advise the government and the Command Council on legislative and budgetary affairs. The North Yemeni Command Council issued a decree ordering the creation of a member Constituent Assembly and defined the role it could play in running the country. Under the decree, the new assembly will advise on the constitutional status of the head of state on bills and legislative measures which the Command Council might choose to draft.

Guerrilla assassinates Namibian minister

WINDHOEK, Namibia, Feb. 8 (R). — A gunman shot dead a minister for the northern Province of Owambo at a political meeting in what authorities believe was an attack by a nationalist guerrilla. The killer was shot dead by Owambo National Guards as he fled after firing a number of shots yesterday at Mr. T. Shiyaya, Health and Welfare Minister for Owambo, it said.

Congo executes ten for killing president

BRAZZAVILLE, Feb. 8 (R). — Ten men condemned to death in connection with the assassination last March of Congolese President M'bozi were executed yesterday. The government announced. The men were sentenced on Monday to be shot and President M'bozi's body was buried in a ceremony carried out in accordance with the order of the revolutionary court. President M'bozi was shot in his palace on March 15, 1977, by three

U.S. Senate debates Panama Canal accord

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (R). — The U.S. Senate started today on the Panama Canal treaties with the fate of the treaty in the hands of a score of uncommitted members. Senate opposition to Communist government participation and said: "The United States and Italy share profound democratic values and interests, and we do not believe that the Communists share those values and interests."

Italy's Communists see world affairs thus ...

By Michael J. Duffy

ROME (AP). — The Italian Communist Party, publicly committed to support of NATO, has a foreign policy which generally follows the Soviet line and which continues to worry the United States and other Western allies of Italy.

The foreign policy of the PCI is apparently genuinely Eurocommunist — it is "Euro" in its commitment to Western European interests and independence from direct dictation of policy from Moscow, but it is also "Communist" in its ideology, choice of friends and policies at odds with traditional Western points of view.

U.S. concern

The U.S. government expressed its concern on Jan. 12 with a formal statement, just before the collapse of the Italian government under leftist pressure for Communist participation in the government. The statement repeated U.S. opposition to Communist government participation and said: "The United States and Italy share profound democratic values and interests, and we do not believe that the Communists share those values and interests."

Outside of Europe, Italian Communist positions on world

affairs are much more similar to those of Moscow than to those of the West. And American officials are known to have doubts about the strength of the PCI's commitment to European military and economic interests through NATO and the European Common Market.

In the two hot spots of current concern to the West, the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, the PCI has policies which are nearly indistinguishable from those of the Soviet Union. Those views were confirmed in recent trips to both areas by the Communist shadow cabinet "Foreign Minister", Giancarlo Pajetta and by an interview of Mr. Pajetta with the Associated Press.

Less hostility to NATO

On NATO, the PCI began to change its hostility to the Western military alliance in the early '70s and officially voiced its support of NATO at the 1975 party congress. Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer has since repeated his support of NATO as a necessary tool in the balance of power between East and West. "Our position is that there is a need for reciprocal guarantees of stability, security and disarmament, and in this way arrive at surpassing the

two blocks, not